

Med Penicillin formation by *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* strains. J. Uri, P. Juhász, and G. Csobán (Pharmacol. Univ. Inst., Debrecen, Hung.). *Pharmazie* 10, 703-13 (1955).—Of 20 *T. mentagrophytes* strains, isolated from fresh human mycotic infections, 15 showed penicillin-like antagonistic properties on solid culture media. The active substance secreted from 10 strains into the liquid culture medium of shake cultures developed a strong action against *Micracoccus pyogenes* var. *cutis* and *Bacillus subtilis* as well as against *Escherichia coli*. This type of activity evidences the presence of a penicillin-like product. By thoroughly testing the fermentation liquid, it was detd. that the active principle is inactivated in largest part by penicillinase, and is weakened to a high degree by the action of acids, alkalis, heat, and Cu^{++} . Besides the regular penicillin, another previously unident. active principle is produced by many strains. This may be an antibiotic of another type or a new biosynthetic acid-, alkali-, and heat-resistant penicillin. With paper chromatography it could be shown by bioautographic tracing that the active substance produced by *Trichophyton* without administration of a precursor consists mostly of penicillins G and X. From the fermentation liquid of *Trichophyton* deep cultures, penicillin G may be obtained in the usual way as *N*-ethylpiperidine salt. In this way it could be shown that the T6 strain produces 60-100 units per ml. of penicillin G. By adding AcOPh, a penicillin precursor, the penicillin production of *Trichophyton* strains can be increased more than 5-fold. These data might be of use in connection with the problem of relationships of the *Trichophyton* and *Penicillium*. They are also perhaps significant in explaining the frequently higher sensitivities to penicillin of patients with mycoses. 15 references. G. M. Hocking

3

CSOBAN, GY.; HEGEDUS, I.

Indicative method for paper chromatography of opium alkaloids; a preliminary communication.
p. 121. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 4, Apr. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

HUNGARY/ Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52762

Author : Uri, J., Juhasz, P., Csoban, G.

Inst : Hungarian AS

Title : A Study of the Capacity of Trichophyton Mentagrophytes
Strains to form Penicillin.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Biol. es orv. tud oszt. kozl., 1956,
7, No 1-3, 211-220.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 22 -

URI, Jozsef, dr.; CSOBAN, Gyorgy, dr.; VALYI-NAGY, Tibor, dr.

Chemotherapeutic evaluation of penicillin G procaine salt preparations of various origin. Orv. hetil. 97 no.30:818-821 22 July 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostud. Egyetem Gyogyaszertani Intezete es a MTA. Kiserleti Orvostud. Kutato Intezete, Antibiotikum Osztaly (igaz.: Valyi-Nagy, Tibor dr. egyet. tanar) kosl.

(PENICILLIN, deriv.

penicillin G procaine salts, evaluation of various prep. (Hun))

STENSZKY, Ernő, Dr.; ASZÓDI, Lili, Dr.; CSOBAN, György, Dr.

Can antibiotics be bound to serum protein fractions? I. Orv. hetil. 100
no.2:70-71 11 Jan 59.

1. A Hajdú-Biharmegyei Tanács Kórháza (igazgató-főorvos: Manyi Géza dr.)
Megyei Verkonzerváló Állomásának, Debrecen (osztályvezető-főorvos: Aszodi
Lili dr.) és a Hajdúsági Gyógyszergyár Biológiai Kutató Laboratóriumának
(osztályvezető: Csoban György dr.) közleménye.

(SERUM ALBUMEN

binding of penicillin, exper. in vivo & in vitro (Hun))

(PENICILLIN

binding by serum albumin, exper. in vivo & in vitro (Hun))

HERNADI, F.; CSOBAN, Gy.; NAGY, Zs.

The radiation sensitivity of *Escherichia coli* cultures. I.
Physiological factors influencing radiation sensitivity.
Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 11 no.2:99-103 '64.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut (Direktor: T. Vályi-Nagy) der
Medizinischen Universität Debrecen.

CSOBANCZI, Gyula, Dr.

Public health education and health organizations in the Soviet union.
Hepesgeszegy 39 no.1-2:47-48 Jan-Feb 58.

(PUBLIC HEALTH, educ.

in Russia, university departments for health organiz. (Hun))

CSOBOK, Veronika

"Qualitative analysis of the water of the Salzach River. Hydro-
logiai kozlony 40 no.6:460 D '60.

CSOBOK, Veronika

Quality control of water pipes in Holland. Hidrologiai közlöny 40
no.3:207 Je '60.

CSOBOTH-ROBERT, O.

CSOBOTH-ROBER, O. Conserving charging of stationary storage batteries. p. 86

Vol. 49, no. 3, March 1956

ELEKTROTECHNIKA

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

SO: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1956

CSOBOTH-ROBERT C

L 51455-10 EWP(1)/LWP(1), EWP(1), 1/EWP(1)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6023099 SOURCE CODE: HU/0031/66/000/002/0045/0056
AUTHOR: Csocsan, Laszlo--Chochan, L. (Graduate physicist); Sass, Gabor--Shashsh, G.
(Graduate instrument engineer)
ORG: Hungarian Optical Works (Magyar Optikai Muvek)
TITLE: Problems in designing spectrophotometers
SOURCE: Finommechanika, no. 2, 1966, 45-50
TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, prism, spectrum analysis
ABSTRACT: The materials and prism systems employed in the manufacture of spectrophotometers were discussed and the significance of Rayleighian half-resolution, spectrum purity, spectral slit width, and slit configuration on the performance of the instrument was discussed. Finally, a review was made of the mechanical considerations involved in the design of spectrophotometers. Some commercial instruments were discussed in terms of the considerations presented. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 JT

CSOGOR, Andras, dr.

Complete lower prosthesis. Fogorv. szemle 59 no. 2:56-60
F ' 66.

1. Kozlemeny a Tirgu-Muresi-- Marosvasarhelyi Fogpotlastani
Klikikarol (vezeto: Guzner, Miklor, dr.).

KELEMEN, L., prof.; CSOGOR, I., dr.; SREMPER, Marta, dr.; KURTHY, Eva

Contribution to the study of capillary permeability in epidemic hepatitis. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.6:683-686 Je'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures (director: prof. L. Kelemen).

KELEMEN, L., prof.; CSOGOR, I., dr.; KOVENDI, Erzsebet, dr.; GRAUSER,
Judit, dr.

The differential diagnosis of non-familial hepatocellular jaundices with the aid of intradermal tests with Congo red. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.2:149-155 F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase, Tirgu Mures, (director: prof. L. Kelemen).

CSOGOR, L., prof.; BOCSKAY, St., dr.

Present possibilities of the vital extirpation of the dental pulp in one stage. Stomatologia (Bucur) 12 no.1:27-30 Ja-F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de stomatologie terapeutica
Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures (Seful clinicii:
prof. L. Csogor).

CSOQOR, St., dr.; PALFFY, B., dr.; TOKES, B. dr.

Morphofunctional bases of the Congo red test. (Histo-physico-chemical studies). Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.7:851-857 J1'64

1. Lucrare efectuate la Catedra de fiziologie, Catedra de anatomie patologica si Catedra de chimie-fizica a I.M.F. [Institutul medico-farmaceutic] Tirgu Mures.

CSOGOR, St.

The effect of intense physical effort on reaction time. Fiziol.
norm. pat. 11 no.2:167-173 Mr-Apr '65.

1. Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures, Catedra de fiziologie.

KERESZTENY, Bela; CSOK, Janos

Factors in ammonium and nitrate nitrogen content changes of some alluvial and meadow soils. Agrokem talajtan 9 no.2:213-226 '60.

1. Mezogazdasagi Akademia Kemia Talajtani Tanszeke, Mosonmagyar-ovar.

TUROCZI, Ferenc, dr.; KIRALY, Ferenc, dr.; CSOK, Sandor, dr.

Delivery complications caused by infants weighing over 4000 gm.
Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.5:293-300 S '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Női Klinikájának köz-
leménye (Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).

CSOK, Sandor, dr.

A rare form of developmental abnormality in newborn infants.
(Partial duplication of trilocular monoatrial biventricular
heart). Magy.noorv.lap. 27 no.1:39-43 J 64.

1. A Tolnamegyei Tanacs Balassa Janos Korkaza (igazgato: Szent-
gali Gyula dr.) szuleszeti es nögyogyaszati osztalyanak (főorvos:
Vaczy Laszlo dr. az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.

BIRO, L.; CSOKA, E.

Therapeutic results with Staphylococcus anatoxin in chronic
pyoderma. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 6 no. 5:147-149 Oct 1952.

(CML 24:1)

1. Dermatological and Venereological Clinic (Director -- Prof.
Dr. Lajos Szodoray), Debrecen University.

CSOKA, Endre, dr.; BIRO, László, dr.

Research results on infectious etiology of psoriasis. *Borogy, vener.*
szemle 9 no.3:83-88 May 55

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyet. tanár) és Mikrobiológiai
Intézetének (igazgató: Dr. Jéney Endre egyet. tanár) Közleménye.

(PSORIASIS, etiology and pathogenesis

Streptococcal infect., possible role)

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

psoriasis, possible role)

CSOKA, E.,; BIRO, L.

Experiments and therapeutic studies with *Micrococcus pyogenes* anatoxin; II. Therapeutic results. *Borgygy. vener. szemle* 10 no.2: 73-77 March 56

1. A debreceni Orvost. Borklinikájának. (igaz: Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora) és Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igaz: Jeney Endre egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora) közl.

(MICROCOCCLUS PYOGENES

anatoxin, ther. in various forms of pyoderma, results (Hun))

(PYODERMA, ther.

Micrococcus pyogenes anatoxin, results in various forms of pyoderma (Hun))

JENEY, Endre, dr.; BIRÓ, László, dr.; CSOKA, Endre, dr.; NEUWIRTH, Miklós, dr.

Can *Treponema pallidum* be cultivated? *Borogy. vener. szemle.*
10 no.5:212-217 Sept 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete
(igazgató: Jenei, Endre, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok
doktora) és a Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor. és Nemiklinika
(igazgató: Szodoray, Lajos, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok
doktor) közleménye.

(*TREPONEMA*, culture

pallidum, exper. on cultivation with various culture media
(Hun))

(*CULTURE MEDIA*

for *Treponema pallidum*, exper. on cultivation (Hun))

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

A case of congenital esophago-tracheal fistula diagnosed in an adult. Tuberk. kerdesei 7 no.3:44 June 54

1. As. Allami Koranyi Tudobeteggyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Dessauer Pal dr.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, complications,
congen. tracheo-esophageal fistula in adult)

(FISTULA,
tracheo-esophageal, congen., in pulm. tuberc. in adult)

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula,
tracheo-esophageal, congen., in pulm. tuberc. in adult)

(TRACHEA, fistula,
tracheo-esophageal, congen., in pulm. tuberc. in adult)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Repeated bronchoscopy in cases of chronic pneumonia for detection of suspected foreign body. Tuberk. kerdesei 7 no.5:76-77 Oct 54.

1. Az Allami Koranyi Tudobetegygyintezet (igazgato-foorvos
Dessauer Pal dr.) kozlemenye

(PNEUMONIA, etiol. & pathogen.

for. body, bronchoscopy)

(BRONCHOSCOPY, in various dis.

pneumonia, detection of suspected for. body)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.,; PAPP, Andras, dr.

The importance of bronchial fistulae in pulmonary tuberculosis in adults. Tuberk. kerdesei 7 no.6:85-88 Dec 54.

1. Az Allami Koranyi Tudobetegyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Sessauer Pal dr.) es az Allami Fodor Jozsef TBC Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Risko Tibor dr.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, complications
bronchial fistulas (Hun))

(BRONCHI, fistula
in pulm. tuberc., pathol. (Hun))

(FISTULA,
bronchial in pulm. tuberc., pathol. (Hun))

NAGY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Therapy of chronic erythema with atabrin. Borgyogy. vener. szemle
8 no.5:151-152 Sept 54.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani
Klinika-jának közleménye (Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr, egyetemi
tanár)

(ERYTHEMA
chronic, ther. quinacrine)
(QUINACRINE, ther. use
erythema, chronic)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

ZSEBOK, Zoltan, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Modern bronchography. Orv hetil 95 no.21:582-585 My '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Sebészeti klinikája
(igazgató: Hadri Endre dr. egyetemi tanár) röntgenosztályának
(vezető: Zsebok Zoltan dr. kandidátus és az Állami Koranyi Tudorbeteg
szanatórium (igazgató: Dessauer Pál dr.) közleménye.

(BRONCHI, radiography

*contrast media, iodopyracet)

(CONTRAST MEDIA

*iodopyracet, in bronchography)

BIRO, L.,dr.,; CSOKHAY, L.,dr.,; NEUWIRTH, M.,dr.,; CSOKA, I.,dr.

Experimental and therapeutic results with a Staphylococcus anatoxin;
I. part. Immunisation studies. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.1:
6-12 Jan 56.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Borklinikájának (igazgató:
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora)
és Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: Sándor Andre dr.
egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora) közleménye.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES

anatoxin vacc., prep. & immun. eff. in man & rabbits
(Hun))

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION

staph. anatoxin vacc., prep. & immun. eff. in man &
rabbits (Hun))

JENEY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; BIRO, Laszlo, dr.

Significance of pallidin reaction in syphilis diagnosis.
Borogy. vener. szemle 10 no.3:118-124 May 56.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének
(igazgató: Jeney, Endre, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok
doktora) és Bor-és Nemikórtani Klinikájának (igazgató:
Szodoray, Lajos, dr. egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora)
közleménye.

(SYPHILIS, diag.

pallidin antigen reaction, evaluation (Hun))

JENEY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; BIRO, Laszlo, dr.

Role of the lipid fraction of Reiter's spirochaeta in the
pallidin reaction. *Borogygy. vener. szemle* 10 no.4:165-
169 July 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostud. Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinika
(Igazgato: dr. Szodoray, Lajos egyetemi tanar, az Orvostudomanyok
doktora) es a Mikrobiol. Intezet (Igaz.: dr. Jeney, Endre egyetemi
tanar, az Orvostudoman. doktora) kozlemenye.

(SYPHILIS, diag.

pallidin reaction, role of lipid fraction of Reiter's
antigen (Hun))

CSOKA, IMRE

BIRO, Iaszlo; CSOKA, Imre.; NEUWIRTH, Miklos

Evaluation of antibiotic sensitivity tests in dermatological patients. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.2-3:81-86 Apr-June 57.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete (igazgató: Jeney Endre dr. egyetemi tanár, az Orvostudományok doktora) és Bor- és Nemikortani Intézete (igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár, az Orvostudományok doktora).

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

fungus dis. of skin, prether. sensitivity tests by impregnated paper disc method (Hun))

(FUNGUS DISEASES, ther.

skin, prether. antibiotic sensitivity tests by impregnated paper disc method (Hun))

(SKIN DISEASES, ther.

fungus dis., prether. antibiotic sensitivity tests by

CSOKA, I. ~~Dr.~~

SIMON, Miklos, Dr.; CSOKA, Imre, Dr.

Cutaneous tuberculosis at the Dermatological Clinic of Debrecen during 25 years, from 1929 to 1953. Bogyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.6:244-266 Nov-Dec 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani klinikájának (Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, epidemiol.
in Debrecen region in Hungary, statist. (Hun))

CSOKA, Imre

SIMON, Miklos, Dr.; CSOKA, Imre

Clinical observations on lupus carcinoma. Borgyogy. vener. szemle
12 no.1-2:71-76 Feb-Mar 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományegyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika
(Ignagato: Dr. Szodoray János egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(LUPUS, compl.

cancer of skin, clin. aspects (Hun))

(SKIN NEOPLASMS, etiol. & pathogen.

lupus, clin. aspects (Hun))

CSOKA, Imre, Dr.; KELEMEN, Zsigmond, Dr.

~~Experiences with the steroid therapy of pemphigus patients. Borgyogy.~~
vener. szemle 12 no.4-5:189-193 Aug-Oct 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikája
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS, ther.

ACTH & cortisone (Hun))

(ACTH, ther. use

pemphigus, with cortisone (Hun))

(CORTISONE, ther. use

pemphigus, with ACTH (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/11 Dermatology Nov 59

3101. EXPERIMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AETIOLOGY OF AERO-
DERMATITIS CHRONICA ATROPHICANS - Kísérletes adatok az acro-
dermatitis chronica atrophicans aetiologiájához - Csóka I. and
Szodoray L. Orvostud. Egyet. Bőr- és Nemikórtani Klín., Debrecen -
BÜRGYÖGY. VENER. SZLE 1959, 35/1 (8-13) Illus. 8

Literature on the infectious origin of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans is re-
viewed. The authors injected serum and skin extracts from patients into guinea-
pigs and human subjects without obtaining any serologic and histologic changes.
Transplantations of healthy and diseased skin into normal subjects did not show
the clinical and histologic changes described by Bötz. Therefore the authors
question the infectious aetiology and believe the disease to be of internal (toxic or
neurohormonal) origin.

Flesch - Philadelphia, Pa.

ESOKA, Imre, dr.

Side effects in aminopterin therapy. *Borogy. vener. szemle*
36 no.5:214-216 S '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klini-
kájának (Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(AMINOPTERIN toxicol)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Symptoms of overdosage of aminopterin in psoriasis. *Borogy.*
vener.szemle 36 no.5:216-218 S '60.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Kliniká-
jának (Igazgató: Dr.Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(AMINOPTERIN toxicol)
(PSORIASIS ther)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Intrafocal steroid therapy in dermatology. *Borogyogy. vener. szemle* 37
no.3:131-133 My '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató: Dr.
Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(ECZEMA ther) (HYDROCORTISONE ther)

KELEMEN, Zsigmond, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

The effect of resochin and pentilene on the excretion of 17-n-ketosteroids. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 37 no.3:134-137 My '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos Egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS urine)
(ANTIMALARIALS pharmacol)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; NAGY, Endre, dr.

Our experience with 10-year therapy of pemphigus. *Borgyogy. vener.*
szemle 37 no.4:177-181 J1 '61.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató:
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS ther)

SLOWIK, Felicia, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Data on clinical and patho-anatomical postmortem examination in pemphigus. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 37 no.6:268-271 D '61.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóronctani Intézetének (Igazgató: Endes Pongrácz dr. egyetemi tanár) és Borklinikájának (Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS pathol) (AUTOPSY)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; NAGY, Endre, dr.; SZODORAY, Lajos, dr.

On mastocytoses of the skin. Magy. onkol. 6 no.2:109-114 My '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika.
(SKIN pathol) (MAST CELLS)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; VADASZ, Erzsebet, dr.

Glycocorticoid production disorders of the adrenal cortex in pemphigus.
Borogyog. vener. szemle 38 no.4:168-171 Ag '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató:
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(PEMPHIGUS compl) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)
(ADRENAL CORTEX dis)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

On a few questions on the sulfonamide of Duhring's dermatitis herpetiformis. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.5:231-234 0 '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor-és Nemikortani klinikája
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár).
(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (SULFATHIAZOLES)
(SULFONAMIDES) (SULFAMETHAZINE)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Duhring's dermatitis herpetiformis in childhood? Bullosus pemphigoid? Bogyogy. vener. szemle 39 no. 4: Ag '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának
(igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (PEMPHIGUS)

VEZEKENYI, Klara, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; SZODORAY, Lajos, dr.

On the histological characteristics of bullous skin diseases.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.6:267-273 D '63.

(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (PEMPHIGUS)
(LEUKEMIA) (SKIN NEOPLASMS)

NAGY, Endre, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; AMERO, Irma, dr.

Treatment of dermatomyositis with synthetic antimalarial drugs.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 40 no.2:60-64 Ap'64.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgato: dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanar) es a Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikájának (Igazgato: Kulin, Laszlo, dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlomenye.

*

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

Pemphigoid of the mucous membrane. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39
no.5:220-224 0 '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató:
Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS)	(MUCOUS MEMBRANE)
(CORTISONE)	(SULFADIAZINE)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.; VADASZ, Erzsebet, dr.; GERGELY, L.-ne, dr.

Studies on aldosterone in pemphigus. Borgyogy. veter. szemle 39
no.6:263-267 D '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának közleménye
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár).
(PEMPHIGUS) (ALDOSTERONE) (CORTICOTROPIN)
(CORTISONE) (URINE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

CSOKA, Imre, dr.

A bullous pemphigoid. Borgyogy vener. szemle. 40 nc.4:150-156
-g '64.

1. A Debreceni Bor- és Nemikortam klinika közleménye, (Igazgató:
Dr. Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár).

CSOKA, I., dr.; VADASZ, E. dr.; DEBRECZENI, M., G.-ne.

Pemphigus and the adrenal cortex. *Borogyogy vener. szemle*
40 no.3:116-119 Je'64

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani
klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Szodoray, Lajos, dr.,
egyetemi tanár).

CSOKA, I., dr.; VEZEKENYI, K., dr.; SZODORAY, L., dr.

Subcorneal pustular dermatosis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.9:403-407
1 Mr'64.

CSOKA, J.

Testing the efficiency of internal-combustion, motors in case of optional dissipation heat transfer given in time. p.219.

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA. MUSZAKI TUDOMANYOK OSZTALYA. KOSLEMEHTEI.
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 24, no. 1/4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960 Uncl.

CSOKA, Janos

Determination of the equivalent temperature of gases
for the thermal tests of the internal combustion engine
pistons. Jarmu mezo gep 7 no.10:377-378 '60.

CSOKA, Janos

Testing the shock absorber and torsional oscillations of the
12JV27/24-type Ganz-Jendrassik motor. Jarmu mezo gep 3 no.3:86-
90 Nr '61.

1. Ganz-Mavag Gyartmanykiserleti es Kutatasi Osztaly kutatomernoke.

CSOKA, Janos (Budapest)

Investigation of the heat transfer process of engines with divided
combustion chambers. Muszaki kozl MTA 28 no.1/4:133-148 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Ganz-MAVAG Gyar, Motorkiserleti Osztaly, Budapest.

(Engines) (Combustion)

CSOKA, Janos

Effect of the amount of the time lag on the speed control of Diesel motors by the "PI" regulator. Jarmu mezo gap 10 no.2:49-51 F '63.

1. Ganz-Mavag Gyartmanykiserleti es Kutatasi Osztaly kutatomernoke.

CSOKAS, Janos, dr., egyetemi tanar, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa;
TAKACS, Erno, egyetemi adjunktus

Magnetotelluric measurements in the Great Hungarian Plain.
Bany lap 97 no.10:713-717 0 '64.

1. Technical University of Heavy Industry, Miskolc.

CSOKA, Lajos

Optical properties of photosensitive materials. Kép hang 6 no.6:
171-175 D '60.

CSOKA, Lajos

Experience with the storage of oak acorns under a protective roof.
Erdő 11 No.11:490-493 N '62.

1. Balatonvidéki Állami Erdőgazdaság erdomuvelési előadoja, Veszprem.

GAZDAGH, Istvan; CSOKA, Magda; PETHO ;

Innovation week in Pecs and Baranya County. Ujit lap 17 no.8;
3-4 30 Ap '65.

CSOKA, P.

Committee meeting of the Federation of Technical and Natural Science Associations. p. 70.
Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Month in our Association. p. 72.
FAIPAR (Faipari Tudosmanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol 6, no. 3, Mar 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

KEREKES, Erno, dr.; ZULIK, Robert, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; CSOKA, Rozsa, dr.

Occurrence of Weil's disease in personnel caring for laboratory animals. Orv. hetil. 102 no.27:1278-1281 2 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, III sz. Belklinika és Mikrobiológiai Intézet.

(WEIL'S DISEASE statist)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES statist)
(ANIMALS, LABORATORY)

HUNGARY

FUZI, M., and CSOKA, R., of the Institute of Microbiology (Director: Z. ALFOLDY) of the University Medical School, Budapest [Original version not given].

"Studies on Leptospirosis in Laboratory Albino Rat Colonies"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 355-364.

Abstract [Article in English; authors' English summary]: The occurrence of leptospirosis has been studied in 1959/60 in albino rat colonies of two experimental institutes in Budapest, where previously cases of Weil's disease has been observed. Both colonies proved to be infected with the same serotype which on the basis of cross-absorption studies may be regarded as a new member of the icterohemorrhagiae sero-group. For the designation of this new serotype, the name L. budapest is suggested. The colonies exhibited a high degree -53 and 78%, respectively- of seropositivity with the local strain. The incidence of positive seroreactions increased with age and was more common in females than in males. Positive reactors harbored leptospire in the kidneys and occasionally in the liver. As L.

1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 355-364 [Continued].

budapest was isolated hitherto only from albino rats, while in wild rats in Hungary typical L. icterohemorrhagiae strains have been encountered, infection of the albino rats had probably been spread by carrier white rats and not by contact with local wild rats. For the prevention of human infections the establishment of leptospira-free colonies is of fundamental importance. Where this cannot be carried out, the active immunization of persons exposed to infection is advocated. [25 references, mainly Western].

2/2

HUNGARY

FUZI, Miklos, CSOKA, Rozsa; Medical University, Institute of Microbiology (Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézete), Budapest.

"Studies of a Strain of Leptospira Isolated from a Case of Abacterial Cystitis."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 208-212.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Tests on a strain of Leptospira (*L. leeds*), isolated from a human case of abacterial cystitis showed that the strain possesses the characteristics of saprophytic leptospires. Further tests are needed to establish what the role of this strain of organisms might have been in the case of human abacterial cystitis, but it does not appear likely that the organism could have played a primary pathogenic role. Of 21 references, 2 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

FUZI, Miklos, CSOKA, Rozsa; Medical University of Budapest, Microbiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

"Copper Sulfate Test for the Differentiation of Parasitic and Saprophytic Leptospirae."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 3, June 1963, pp 269-274.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors describe a simple copper sulfate test for the differentiation between parasitic and saprophytic leptospires. Saprophytic leptospires are significantly more resistant to the bacteriostatic effect of copper sulfate than the parasitic strains. The experimental results indicate that *L. semaranga* and *L. andamani* belong to the group of saprophytic leptospires. All Western references.

1/1

FUZI, M.; CSOKA, Rozsa

Studies on leptospirosis in laboratory albino rat colonies. Acta
microbiol. acad. sci. hung. 9 no.4:355-364 '62.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: Z. Alföldy), University Medical
School, Budapest.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS)

HOLDAS, Sandor; CSOKA, Sandor; PAPP, Jozsef

Effect of sex on the meat and fat formation of swine.
Allattenyesztes 13 no.2:157-163 Je '64.

1. Division of Swine Breeding, Research Institute of
Animal Breeding, Budapest.

COMMON ELEMENTS																										RARE EARTH ELEMENTS																										TRANSITION METALS																										NON-METALS																									
1-26																										27-52																										53-78																										79-104																									
<p><i>Handwritten: W</i></p> <p>The absorption spectra of cobalt and nickel thiocyanate solutions. <i>Pal Cankin, Acta Lit. Sci. Regie Univ. Hung. Francis-Josephine, Sect. Chem., Mineral. Phys. 6, 288-304 (1958).</i>—Extinction curves of aq. KSCN, Co(SCN), and Ni(SCN), solns., and of Co(SCN)₂ and Ni(SCN)₂ in concd. KSCN solns., or in concd. CoSO₄ and Ni(ClO₄)₂ solns. contg. traces of KSCN were detd. at room temp. Monocomplexes (CoSCN⁺ and NiSCN⁺) are formed in presence of excess Co and Ni ions. Coordinatively satd. Co(SCN)₄ and Ni(SCN)₄ complexes are formed in a high excess of thiocyanate ions. According to the theory of Smith-Stoner probable models showing the location of coordinative binding electrons of the Co and Ni complexes were worked out and the connections between light absorption and constitution are explained on the basis of these models. <i>S. S. de Finály</i></p>																																																																																																							
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<p>CA</p> <p>17</p> <p>The absorption spectrum of opium alkaloids. Pál Csekő. <i>Magyar Chem. Folyóirat</i> 47, 7-20(1941).—The type of alkaloid and in some instances the identity of a single alkaloid can be determined from the absorption spectrum. In the morphine group the extinction curves were caused by absorption by the benzene ring substituted with allyphatic side chains. In the apomorphine group the extinction curve is affected by tautomeric transformation. In the papaverine group the extinction curves differ from each other according to the structure. The expts. did not confirm the closed chain assumed by Pyman (C. A. 3, 3066) in the mol. of cotarnine. The extinction curve of cotarnine is attributed to an interior mesomeric transformation.</p> <p>S. S. de Finily</p>																			
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. CSOKAN, Pal.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p><i>Handwritten: 3</i></p> <p>The absorption spectrum of strong electrolytes in non-electrolyte solvents. <i>PA Cookin, Magyar Chem. Folyoirat 47, 38-40 (1941).</i> The absorption spectra of cobalt thiocyanate dissolved in various aqs. and in other non-electrolytes were detd. at room temp. between 200 and 720 mμ. The changes of extinction curves caused by increase of concn. of nonelectrolytes were detd. and the structure of the complexes formed were theoretically predicted from the data. In various nonelectrolytes the complexes $\text{Co(SCN)}_2\text{L}_2$, resp., $\text{Co(SCN)}_2\text{L}_3$ are formed where L signifies the no. of mols. of the solvent. S. S. de P.</p>																									
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>12001 110103194</p>																									

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
SUBJECT													AUTHOR												
TITLE													JOURNAL												
<p>Light absorption of salicylaldehyde-ethylenediamine and some metal inner complexes. Pál Csokán and Gabriella Nyiri. <i>Magyar Chem. Folyóirat</i> 47:149-52(1941); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1943, 1, 367.—The extinction curves of salicylaldehyde-ethylenediamine and some of its metal complexes are measured. The band observed at the boundary between the visible and the ultraviolet is due to absorption (1) by the H bridge between the N and the O of the OH group in the ortho position or by the coordinate bond between the metal ion and the N. The 2nd and 3rd bands are caused by electron transitions of the perturbed p electron system of benzene. The remaining bands are associated with the absorption of the metal ion. The connection between the light absorption and constitution is explained in terms of the structure of the complexes. The arrangement of the complexes is studied with models. The strong deformation of the extinction curves of the various complexes is attributed to mol. polarization. The degeneracy of the valence angle produced by mol. polarization or the displacement of the charge center of gravity perturbs and eventually destroys certain of the electron transitions. Consequently the extinction curve is altered considerably. An attempt is made to reproduce and confirm with the help of the analysis of the curves the stability series of the Cu, Ni, Fe, Zn, H and Ca complexes given by Pfeiffer (C. A. 32, 612).</p> <p>P. J. Rosenbaum.</p>																									

C A

A micromethod for the determination of the molecular weight of high-molecular organic substances. I. Al. Chukhn.
Makgus Chem. Polymers 68, 60-61(1942). *Chem. Zvest.*
1943, 1, 643.—An improved procedure for the micro-
method of Rast, C. A. 17, 667, and of Pirch, C. A. 22,
4034' is described. The app. consists essentially of an
electrically heated cylinder in which the substance con-
tained in a capillary tube is melted. Illumination is
provided so that the complete melting of the substance
(either solvent + substance under investiga-
tion) can be observed with the aid of a lens. The m. p.
can be very accurately detd. by the use of different
thermocouples or a sensitive galvanometer. Diagrams
of the app. are given. The accuracy of the method was
checked by calcs. the mol. wts. of various high polymers
of known from the m. p. depressions so detd. M. O. M.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOURCE #2 **158880 H19 QVY GDE** **DALASTONE** **651457 QvH QVY 161**

C: A

2-2

Lubricating oils for fine mechanisms. Pál Csokán.
Magyar Kém. Lapja 4, 336-43 (1949); cf. Cuypers, *C.A.* 30, a
 7281¹. —Neatsfoot oil was refined, frozen, and neutralized.
 The oil type named "Danuvia PP" had a viscosity at 20° of
 86.5 centistokes = 11.4° R., solidification point -20°,
 acid no. 0.05, flame point 189°, content of volatile substances
 4.05%, and moisture content 0.03%. It showed properties
 identical with those of oils no. 1 and 2 of Cuypers. Further
 expts. are under way to test best available antioxidants and
 to produce other oils of higher viscosity. The angle of con-
 tact was 50-65° for a drop of the oil on a polished metal
 surface; thus the oil does not spread. István Fındly

1st and 2nd Orders																										3rd and 4th Orders																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>621 785 757 665 821 4</p> <p>22. Investigating the hardening properties of "Afort" mineral oils, by P. Gubán. ("Magyar Technika" - Hungarian Engineering -- No. 11-12. PP 41-49. Nov-Dec., 1950, 12 figs., 5 tabs.).</p> <p>Five types of "Afort" (Mineral Oil Trading Enterprise) mineral oils, and an Afort mineral oil mixed with 20 per cent rape seed oil, respectively with 20 per cent neat foot oil were tested in a special apparatus constructed for the purpose of evaluating their suitability for hardening technical properties. The tests were performed by heating identically dimensioned and shaped test pieces of various metals</p> </div> <div style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"> <p>1</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>In the tempering temperature, then dipping them suddenly into the oil to be tested and registering photographically the cooling velocity as expressed in $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{sec}$ by means of a thermoelectric device. On the basis of the tests, the author makes suggestions in respect to the various types of mineral oils that should be used for hardening processes. The alpha heat absorption indices characteristic to the various types of oil are shown in graphs.</p> </div> </div>																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ASAC-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>SECTION 17-11-11-11</p> <p>17-11-11-11-11</p> </div> <div style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"> <p>1</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>17-11-11-11-11</p> <p>17-11-11-11-11</p> <p>17-11-11-11-11</p> </div> </div>																																																			

24 per cent entries in a metal-free medium or in a 10 per cent

CA

22

New antioxidant for fine mechanical lubricants. Pal
Cockin and Lajos Szabok. *Magyar Élm. Lapja* 6, 133
7(1931); cf. C.A. 45, 1333c. Expts. were conducted with
a fine mech. lubricant denoted "Danuvia PP" prepared
from hood oil refined by a special procedure and mixed with
a low solidification-point mineral oil free from paraffin.
The blended product had the following properties: viscosity
at 30° 99.5 centistokes or 11.4 E°, solidification point -20°
acid no. 0.06, flash point 186°, water content 0.03%, and
content of volatile substances 0.06%. Experience obtained
by the use of various antioxidants showed that agents suit-
able as antioxidants were generally inclined to form so-
called inner complexes. With Pb_2NH , $2-CuH_2OH$, or
salicylaldehyde (I) in concns. of 0.25 or 0.50% as anti-
oxidants the best results were obtained with I. Oxidative
decompo. of the lubricant was completely inhibited by
0.25% I both in the presence and absence of metals.
István Flinty

CSOKAN, Pal

①
12428* (Selective Corrosion of Carbon Steel.) Karbonacél
szelektív korróziója. Pál Csokán. *Ontide*, v. 5, no. 5, May
1954, p. 114-116.

Structure investigations and interpretation of phenomenon.
Photographs, micrographs. 4 ref.

Csokan, P.

HUNGARY/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of
Crystals and Polycrystalline Compounds.

E-10

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11944

Author : Csokan, Pal

Inst : -

Title : Electron-Macroscopic Study of the Structure of Steel.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. Akad. Musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1955, 16,
No 2-4, 319-335

Abstract : A study was made of the causes of the appearance of fibrous cracks and fracture in machine parts in the case of regular production.

Card 1/1

CSEKAN, P.

Corrosion of steel caused by the crude oil of Nagylengyel.p.55. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest. Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Distr: 4E4j

7
/ Current distribution in concentrated electrolytes, P.
Csokan (Danuvia Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik, Budapest).
Zeitschrift für Elektrochemie 11, 285-8, 310-20(1957).—Exptl. studies
using specially designed electrodes show that ion transport
is nonhomogeneous in an electrolyte during electrolysis; it
depends on the strength of the elec. field. Ions are polarized
by this field, and the polarizability affects the throwing
power of the soln. Classical electrostatic principles aid in
characterizing electrolytic field strength, but it is not yet
possible to solve the problems of current distribution mathe-
matically. A. M. Pommer

3
1

[Handwritten signature]

CSOKAN, P

Distr: 4E2c

83. Chemical browning (oxidizing) of porous steel products fabricated by sintering. P. Csokan, Kohászati Lapok. Vol. 12(90), 1957, No. 7, pp. 317-318, 2 figs.

A new, rapid method has been developed for the oxidative corrosion protection and decorative oxidation (browning) of sintered products. The parts are exposed to the action of 460-480°C steam for 30-90 min. A compact, black oxide film is formed by the superheated steam on the iron surface. A continuous oxide coating develops by the oxidizing action on the surface of the grains penetrating to a considerable depth through the pores. Smaller voids are clogged thereby due to the specific volume of Fe_2O_3 being greater than that of iron. This reduces porosity without permitting the penetration of impurities as a result of which ultimate cleaning can be dispensed with. Subsequent to the above steam treatment the pieces are saturated with acid-free oil or vaseline in the usual manner. The procedure results in a slight increase of resistance to wear and an insignificant decrease of strength. No rust or any other kind of corrosion could be observed even after a year on pieces treated in the described manner.

CSOKAN, P.

Distr: 4E2c

Corrosive effect of compressed oxygen, Pál Csokan, Magyar Kem. Lapja 12, 291-6, 1957).—Compressed O₂ (max. pressure: 125 atm.) contaminated with H₂O vapor traces attacked a pearlite-ferrite steel cylinder (C 0.25, Si 0.06, Mn 0.94, S 0.020, P 0.019%), and in 10 years perforated the wall. The major damage was in the boundary layers between 2 crystal structures within the steel. Ferrite appeared to be more resistant to the combined corrosive effects than pearlite. A hypothesis is offered to explain the corrosion process step-by-step. Peter Marcel Barwa

3
1-MTC(50)

CSOKAN, P.

Chemical oxidation of porous steel parts manufactured by powder metallurgy methods.

p. 317. AUTO-MOTOR) Vol. 10, no. 20, Nov. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-12
Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating. Galvanic Cells.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78342.

Author : Csokan, Pal.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : Application of Galvanic Coatings to Steel Products Made by Method of Powder Metallurgy.

Orig Pub: Gop, 1958, 10, No 2, 80-3 (cover).

Abstract: The methods of preliminary treatment of products, application of Cu, brass, Cu-Ni, and Cu-Ni-Cr coatings, and the final treatment of coatings are described. -- M. Mel'nikova.

Card 1/1

Chrome plating of light metal cylinders. I. P. Csokan
(Inst. Metallforschung, Budapest, Hung.). ~~Metallforsch.~~
Distr: 4E2c fläche 13, 81-3(1959).—App. A. M. Pommer

3

CSEKAR, P.

Manufacturing wear-resistant cylinder bores of light-metal motors. p. 82.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
Uncla.

CSOKAN, P.
DOMCEV, A.
LICHTENBERGER, E.

Some recent practical results in surface finishing of aluminum. p. 92.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
uncla.

18
31
Abrasion-resistant finish for the bore of light metal engine cylinders. Pál Csokán (Fémipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). *Kondrat Lapok* 92, 82-3(1959).--The Al cylinders were degreased with a 10% NaOH soln, at 80° for 1-2 min., rinsed with water, and treated with a mixt. of 1 part HF and 5 parts HNO₃ at 10-15° for 1-2 min. in a poly(vinyl chloride) tank. After thorough rinsing, the side apertures were sealed with Rose metal, the cylinders were mounted, heated to 40-50°, and placed in the plating bath. The bath contained CrO₃ 250 and H₂SO₄ 2.5 g./l. and was kept at 60 ± 2°. Plating was done at 35-45 amp./sq. dm. for 5 min., 45-65 for another 5 min., and 70-80 thereafter. In 1 hr. approx. 0.075-mm.-thick hard Cr layer will deposit. Plating was followed by rinsing in cold water and boiling in water for 1-1½ hrs. The method is also suitable for rebored cylinders. The finish proved most satisfactory in extensive road trials on vehicles. 24 references.
L. G. Amet

Dist: 4E2c

Distr: 4E2c

✓ Surface treatment of aluminum. András Domony, Károl Lichtenberger-Bajza, and Pál Csokán. *Kohászati Lapok* 92, 92-100(1959); *Mechanika* 13, 84-7(1959).— Sheets made from pure Al (contg. 0.00, 0.10, and 0.28% Ca; resp.), com.-grade Al, Al-Zn2-Mg4, Al-Zn3-Mg3, anticorrosional (Al contg. Fe 0.32, Si 0.74, Mg 0.62, and Mn 0.40%), masil (Fe 0.23, Si 1.21, Mg 1.05, and Mn 0.55%), nautal (Fe 0.22, Si 4.20, and Mg 0.25%), and dural (Fe 0.25, Si 4.05, Mg 0.70, and Mn 0.30%) were boiled 3 hrs. in the following baths: distd. water, tap water, distd. water with 2% H₂O₂, tap water with 2% H₂O₂, distd. water with 1% NH₄OH, tap water with 1% NH₄OH, distd. water with 2% NaNO₃, tap water with 2% NaNO₃, distd. water with 2% glycerol, tap water with 2% glycerol. The protective layers developed by these treatments were examd. for thickness, elec.-capacity properties, and resistance to corrosion. Results were given in detail. Improvements in the protective properties of these layers were effected by anodic oxidation by using a spray gun. It was found that the effectiveness of the treatment is influenced by the method used in the manuf. of the sheets. L. G. Arvai

4-Rm⁴/s
1

Gu)

CSOKAN, P.

Distr: 4526

46/80.

000.208.7 : 000.718.1

The technique of hard chromium plating on aluminium in the manufacture of abrasion-resisting light metal I. C. engine cylinders. P. Csokán. *A Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közle.vényei* (Proceedings of the Research Institute for Nonferrous Metallurgy), Vol. 3, 1959, pp. 212-218, 8 figs.

4
2-MJC(ND)(RL)
1

Hard chromium plating is effected usually on an intermediate Ni, Fe, Mn, Cu or Zn layer base chemically applied. Large numbers of rejects are due to the double layer. A direct chromizing method could be developed employing the usual bath by carefully degreasing the cylinders of an Al-Si 18% alloy in a 10% caustic solution and pickling in an acid mixture of constant temperature. After chromizing, the cylinders are rinsed and then boiled in distilled water. The knowledge of the layer thickness vs. plating time relationship permits accurate chromizing "to size". The optimum thickness of the hard chromium plate is 0.06 to 0.08 mm, its hardness being 1360 to 1550 d. p. n. Before installation in the engine the chromium layer must be mechanically polished (honed). After approx. 80,000 km of operation the wear suffered by the hard chromium plates produced by means of the new method did not exceed one-half of the specified tolerance. A method for the overhauling of cylinders that have suffered wear in excess of tolerance has been developed as well.

97
4/1
C2K

CSOKAN, P.

Distr: HE2c

Preparation of a hard oxide coating of 150 to 250 microns thickness on the surface of aluminum-base alloy by anodic oxidation. PAI Csokán (Fémipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei 3, 219-43(1959).—The articles to be treated were degreased with trichloroethylene, mounted to ensure perfect metallic contact, treated for 30-90 sec. in a 10% NaOH soln. at 80-90° under agitation to remove any grease traces and natural oxide layer, rinsed in water, pickled in 50% HNO₃ at room temp. for 30-60 sec., and rinsed. The anodizing was carried out at $0 \pm 1^\circ$ with Al cathodes in a 1-2.5% H₂SO₄ bath and 40-60-v. cell voltage for 30 min. The oxidized articles were then rinsed in cold water, immersed into water of 80-90°, and dried in an air stream of 60-70°. The temp. of the oxidizing bath was kept at $0 \pm 1^\circ$ by adding ice as required. The coating had a Vickers hardness of 450-620 kg./sq. mm., depending upon the compn. of the base metal, and was up to 250 μ thick. Articles treated by this method are suitable for the manuf. of machine components where high abrasion resistance is required.

L. G. Arvai

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A060/A101

AUTHOR: Csokán, P.

TITLE: New data in the domain of electrolytic plating with alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 92, abstract 21629
("Fémipari kutatás int. közl.", 1960, 4, 309 - 317, 403, 415, 426,
Hungarian; Russian, German, English summaries)

TEXT: Platings of alloys of Ni-Sn, Ni-Fe, and Cu-Sn have made a good showing in the protection of metal from corrosion and for decorative purposes. On account of its good appearance the Cu-Sn alloy is widely used for decorative purposes. The low porosity and high corrosion resistance makes it possible to use the bronze plating for protection under conditions of moderate and tropical climate more effectively than Cu-Ni plating. Due to the good mechanical characteristics, high wear-resistance, and cyclic strength, bronze plating is used in industry for axle bearings, bushings, and other parts operating under sliding and rotation. Galvanic bronze plating is used for the restoration of used parts.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Ye. Layner

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also 1454, 1087, 1043

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AUTHORS: Csokán, Pál, and Simon, Ferenc

TITLE: Experiments for the production of a corrosion-resistant titanium coating by electroplating

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémikusok lapja, no. 10, 1960, 442-445

TEXT: The article describes various methods of titanium plating and the tentative titanium plating method devised by the authors. Titanium is especially suitable for the surface protection of chemical industry equipment, steam turbines, jet-powered vehicles, etc., due to its excellent corrosion-proof properties and comparatively low specific gravity. Technical literature, however, provides practically no information on the depositing rate, adhesion, covering ability and purity, so that the problem of titanium plating in shop practice cannot be considered solved. According to experiments with titanium plating from an aqueous solution as described in technical literature, the power consumption efficiency

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with chloride, fluoride, sulfate, tartrate and hydroxide solutions is less than 1 % and the titanium layer obtained in 24 hours of operation contains only a few milligrams of titanium per sq.cm. The low potential in an aqueous solution can be improved by buffer substances, but even such a solution gives only a very thin Ti oxide layer on electrodes with little overvoltage such as Fe, Ni, Cu and Pt, while aluminum cathodes become passive extremely fast due to the aluminum hydroxide produced in addition to TiO_2 . The depositing of titanium by electrolysis from an aqueous solution is dependant upon the chemical composition and temperature of the electrolyte, and the current. Experiments conducted by the authors on titanium plating with Fe, Cu, Zn and Al cathodes in K_2TiF_6 and $TiSO_4$ solutions confirmed the electrochemical and polarographical investigations published by W. Machu and V. Kámel (Ref. 4: Werkst. u. Korr. 10, 14, 1959) and E.M. Khairy and M.M. El-Khatib (Ref. 4: Egypt. J. Chem. 1, 47. and 65. 1958) and S. Morioka, and A. Umezono (Ref. 5: J. Japan Inst. Metals 20. 403 and 407, 1956) and J.B.

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Cotton (Ref. 5: Chem. a. Ind. (London), 1958, 492) and B. Rivolta (Ref. 5: Met. ital. 50, 255, 1958). By using copper and iron cathodes no metallic titanium was deposited on the cathodes, while when using zinc and aluminum cathodes the deposited titanium layer was of a loose structure and contained oxide and hydroxide in varying quantities. Titanium plating in an organic electrolyte was experimented with by I.S. Sato (Ref. 6: Japan Pat. 9202 ('57), 1957). The titanium layer obtained from absolute ethyl alcohol TiF_3 , $TiCl_3$, $TiBr_3$ or TiI_3 solutions with a little toluene was of extremely poor quality and of non-uniform structure. Due to its low efficiency and the difficult handling of organic solvents this method is not suitable for practical purposes. Titanium plating from a salt bath as described by M.E. Sibert and M.A. Steinberg (Ref. 7: Mat. in Design Eng. 46, 132, 1957, and J. Electrochem. Soc. 102, 641, 1955) requires considerable preparation and is expensive due to high power consumption. In view of the impracticability of the above-mentioned methods, the authors experimented

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with a tentative titanium plating method from a salt bath. For the experiment a KHSO_4 or NH_4HSO_4 solution was used in which 10 % dehydrated titanium sulfate was dissolved. Part of the titanium sulfate dissolved in the bath, while the part above the saturation ratio settled as fine mud on the bottom. Since the quantity of the dissolved titanium dropped below the saturation ratio during electrolysis, the loss was continuously replaced from the TiSO_4 mud on the bottom of the bath. Since, both the KHSO_4 solution and the NH_4HSO_4 solution at temperatures of $240-280^\circ\text{C}$ and $250-270^\circ\text{C}$ respectively are liquid, the electrolysis can be carried out with comparative ease. The polarization of the titanium anode used in the early part of the electrolysis caused a rapid drop in current density, but the polarization of platinum or carbon anodes did not affect the electrolysis. Iron, copper, aluminum and zinc plates were used as cathodes. The structure of the layer deposited on the iron and copper cathodes was loose and highly polluted with oxides,

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